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THE ATTITUDE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT,
Governor of Massachusetts.

We all unite in the hope that the war of 1812 may ever be known, as it is known to-day, as the *last* war with England. While each nation honors and cherishes and ever will the memory of the patriots and heroes who have shown their loyalty and valor upon the battlefield, neither nation desires any new occasion for the display of these virtues in the same arena. There are opportunities enough for rendering patriotic services and exercising heroic qualities in the walks of peace.

In the olden time disputes between persons were settled by personal combat. The modern way is to refer to the courts. Law has taken the place of force. The Constitution of Massachusetts declares that every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy by having recourse to the laws for all the injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character. *International disputes should be adjusted in like manner.* Every nation should find a remedy for its grievances, not by a resort to arms, but by having recourse to the laws, and to an impartial tribunal invested with the authority of applying to them questions which may arise. War is not in accord with the spirit of modern civilization. *Arbitration is the watchword of the closing years of the nineteenth century, and of the centuries which are to come.* It is one of the cheering features of the mission upon which our friends come to us, that it was initiated by the workingmen of England and that their special representatives constitute part of this deputation. The appreciation thus evidenced by the working people, of the terrible burden which war imposes upon them is a proof of their wisdom. They favor arbitration between nations, as they favor it between employers and employed.

In Massachusetts they have demanded arbitration for the settlement of labor controversies. Massachusetts has responded to that appeal, and established a board for the people. It is to be hoped that the example of the commonwealth in this regard will be followed by other States and other nations to the end that labor and capital may dwell harmoniously together, each respecting the rights of the other and each interested in the welfare of the other. The people of Massachusetts having thus successfully adopted arbitration for this purpose will gladly join in an effort to apply the same principle to the controversies of nations, and will therefore heartily co-operate with our distinguished guests in the beneficent work which brings them to America.—*Address in Tremont Temple, Nov. 12, 1887.*

EDUCATION OR WAR-SHIPS—WHICH?

The Blair Bill, defeated by the votes of leading New England and Republican Senators in the United States Senate, appropriates in a guarded way to be expended by the localities benefited \$77,000,000. The naval bill introduced by one of them contemplates the expenditure also in a term of years of \$349,000,000 to construct ships to provoke and wage war or to rot in idleness. Senator Hawley is credited with the last ounce that broke the bill's back. He showed that appropriations would outrun the national income, if the proposed revision of the tariff should take place.

Blair's bill proposes to use a part of the present surplus revenue to educate the illiterate, North and South, East and West, according to the proportion of ignorance. This would extend the freedom and the intelligence of the ballot.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

We are not surprised that our venerable friend John Hemmenway is made sad by the movement to place flags on the public schoolhouses. It is because the flag has come to him and to most citizens as well as soldiers to signify war. With the rustle of its folds mingle the moans and groans of maimed and dying men. Its redness is the redness of blood shed by the fierce hand of brother against brother. Its stars are dimmed by the tears through which many a mother and wife must see them. In times of peace the flag has been most closely associated with warships, arsenals, forts and military parades. It has come to be not so much a sign of